KLYVAK, G.V.; FEL'DMAN, B.D.

Comparative evaluation of data obtained by choledochography and duodenal catheterization in studying the concentrating function of the gallbladder. Trudy 1-go MMI 39:217-218 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

FEL'DMAN, B. E.

"Application of Radiometric Methods," Utilization of Radioactive Isotopes & Emanations in the Petroleum Industry (Symposium), Min. Petroleum Industry USSR, 1957.

Results of the Joint Session of the Technical Council of Min of the Petroleum Industry USSR and Soviet Sci and Technical Association, Moscow 14-19 Mar 1956.

FEL'DMAN, B.S.

Table electromagnetic rammer. Ogneupory 21 no.6:278-270 '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Opytnyy zavod Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo institut ogneuporov.

(Machinery)

L 2384-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/T/EEC(b)-2/EWA(h) Pn-4/Pac-4/P1-4 [illegible]

ACCESSION NR: AP4042851

[illegible]ov, V. A.; Fel'dman, B. Ya.

TITLE: Parametron with ferromagnetic films

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiotekhnika, v. 7, no. 3, 1964, 350-357

TOPIC TAGS: parametric amplifier, parametron, inductive parametron, capacitive parametron, ferromagnetic film, magnetic core [illegible]

ABSTRACT: A theoretical analysis of the parametron equations for pumping frequency (up to 20 Mc) and excitation frequency (up to 100 Mc) was conducted. The behavior of a parametron with ferromagnetic film [illegible] transient and steady-state operating conditions was then studied by means of the solution of the equations derived using an analog computer. During the computer analysis, the frequency and threshold characteristics of the parametron were investigated. A [illegible]-stable mode (frequency pulling) appeared in the hf region of the frequency characteristic. A parametron was investigated with two types of films, vacuum-deposited and electrolytic. Two variants of parametrons were

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042851

tested: a wound parametron (up to 20 Mc), and a parametron using a strip line (up to 150 Mc). Orig. art. has: [illegible] figures and [illegible] formulas.

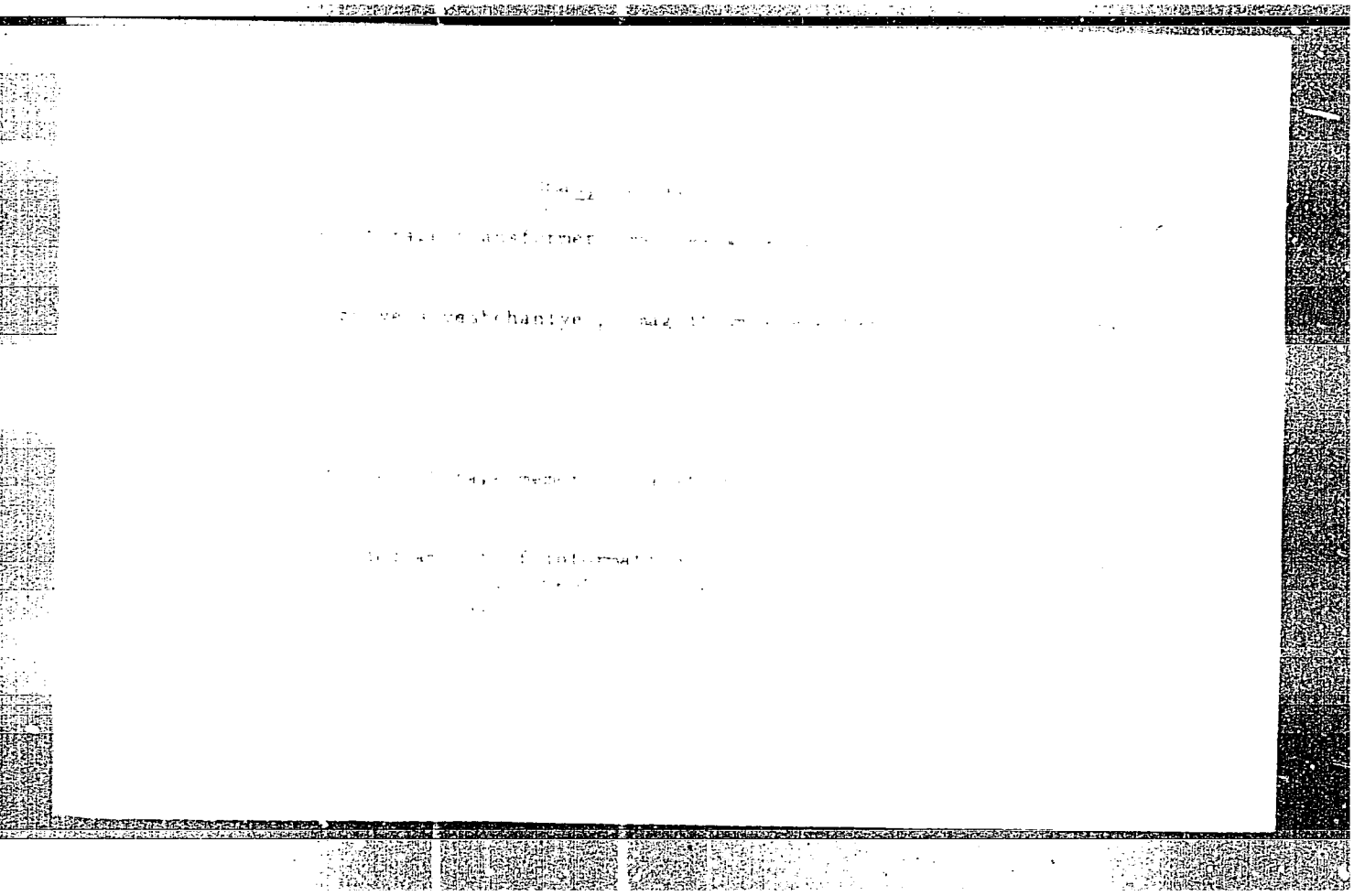
[illegible]ATION: none

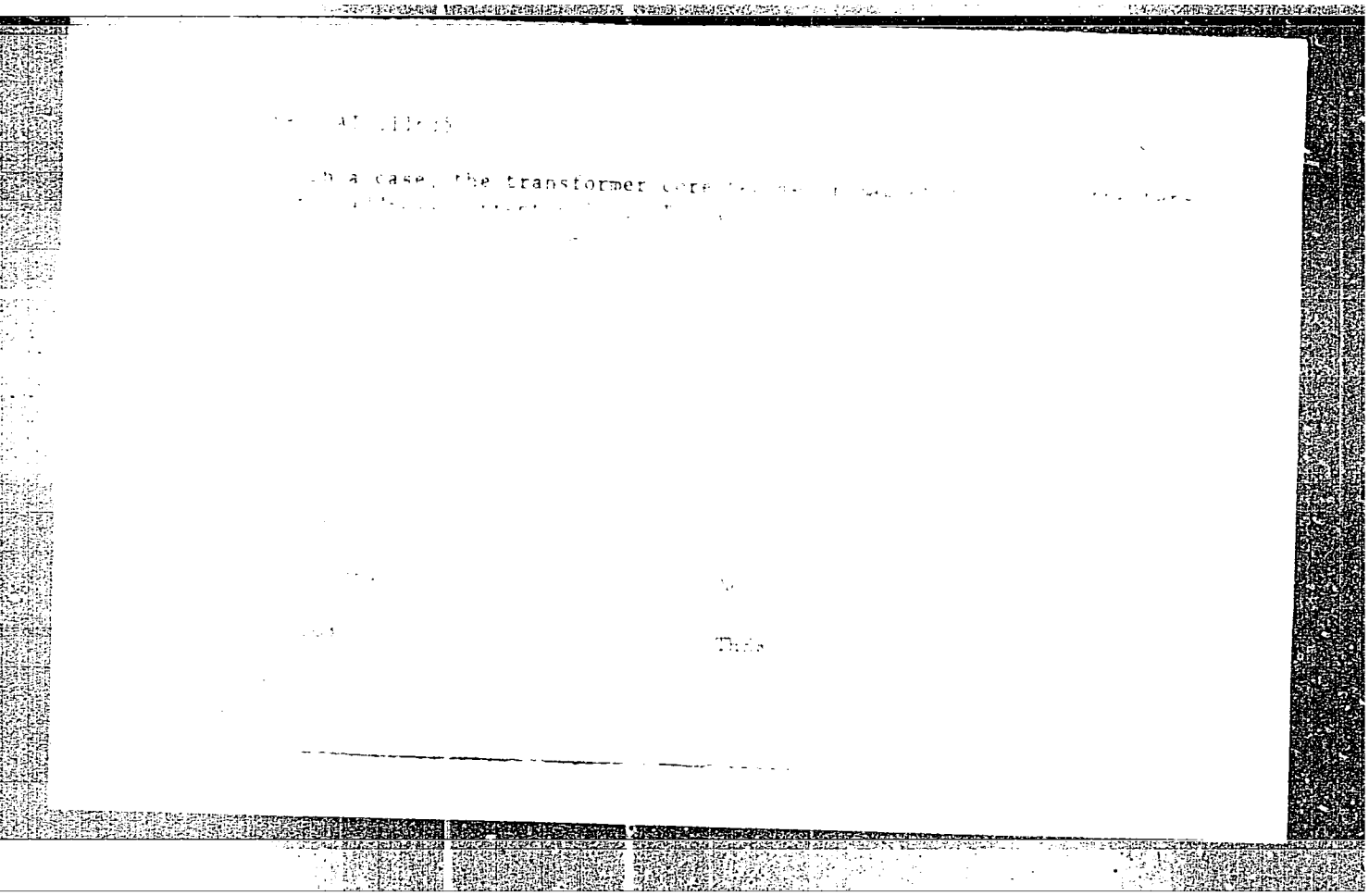
SUBMITTED: 08Jul63 ATD PRESS: 3101 ENCL: 00

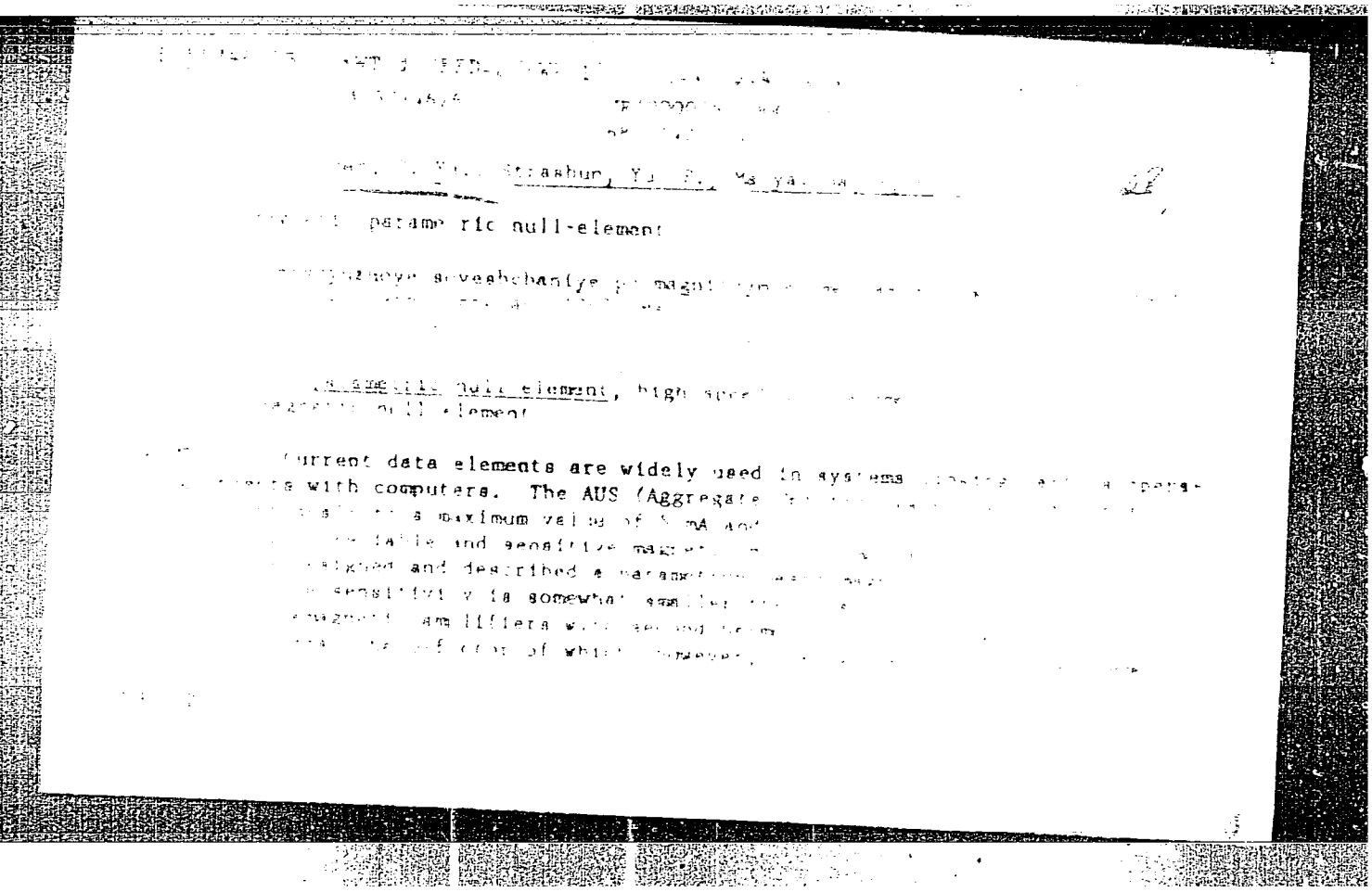
SUB CODE: DP, EC NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

SOKOLOV, V.A.; FEL'DMAN, B.Ya.

Parametron with ferromagnetic films. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; radiotekh. 7 no. 3:350-357 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

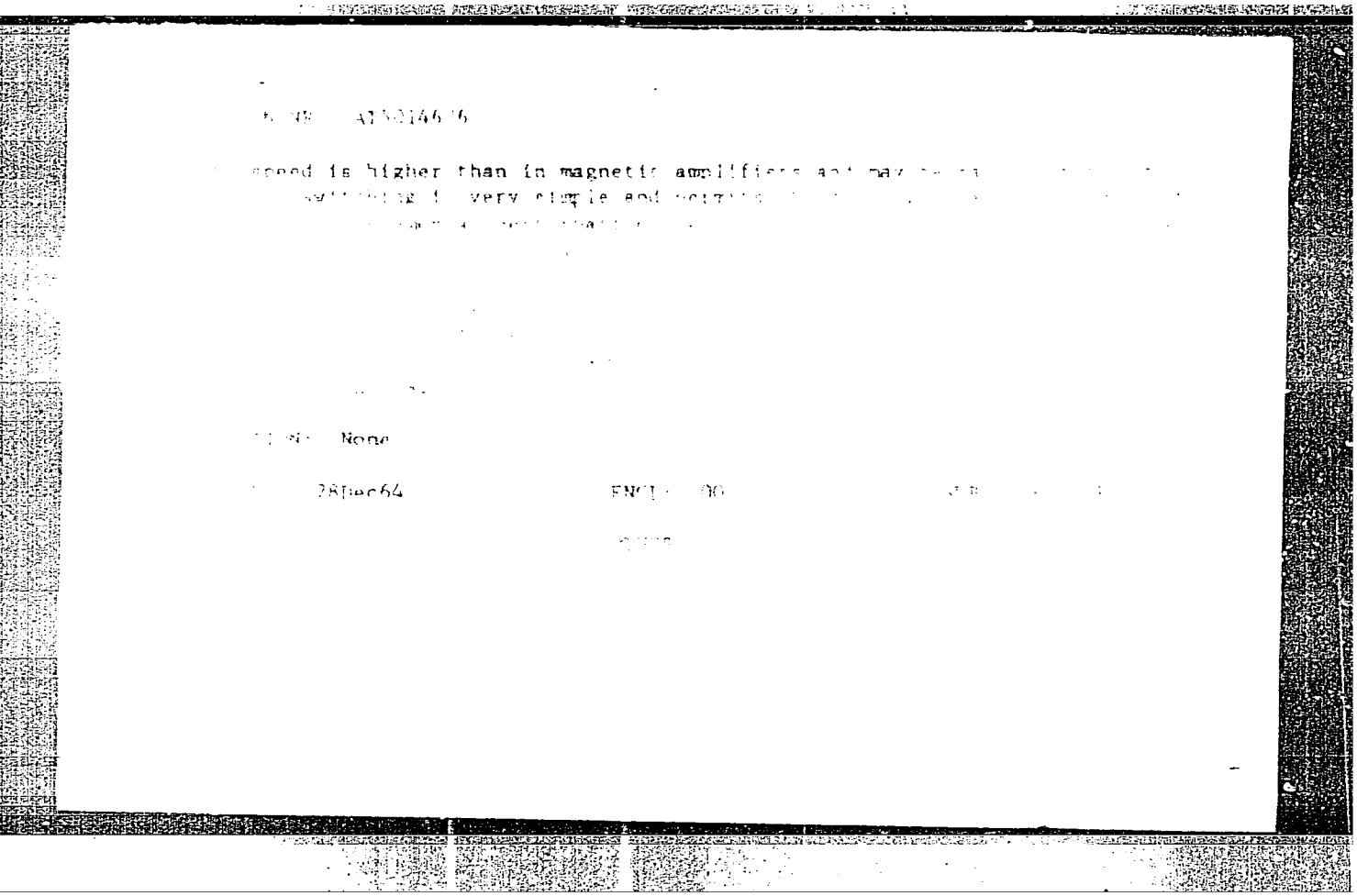






parametric null-element

current data elements are widely used in systems with computers. The AUS (Aggregate



speed is higher than in magnetic amplifiers and may be

None

28Dec64 ENCL (0)

FEL'DMAN, B.Ye.; BOYAROV, A.T.

Use of geophysical materials in determining oil saturation and reservoir characteristics of rocks in the deposits of Kuybyshev Province. Trudy VNII no.29:113-124 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Kuybyshevskiy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Kuybyshev Province--Oil well logging, Electric)

FEL'DMAN, B. Ye.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5592

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po vnedreniyu radioaktivnykh izotopov i yadernykh izlucheniy v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR. Riga, 1960.

Radioaktivnyye izotopy i yadernyye izlucheniya v narodnom khozyaystve SSSR; trudy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya 12 - 16 aprelya 1960 g. g. Riga, v 4 tomakh. t. 4: Poiski, razvedka i razrabotka poleznykh iskopayemykh (Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in the National Economy of the USSR; Transactions on the Symposium Held in Riga, April 12 - 16, 1960, in 4 volumes. v. 4: Prospecting, Surveying, and Mining of Mineral Deposits) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1961. 284 p. 3,640 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR. Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii

Eds. (Title page): N. A. Petrov, L. I. Petrenko, and P. S. Savitskiy; ed. of this volume: M. A. Speranskiy; Scientific ed.: M. A. Speranskiy; Executive Eds.: N. N. Kuz'mina and A. G. Ionel';

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Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear (Cont.) SOV/5592

Tech. Ed.: A. S. Polosina.

PURPOSE : The book is intended for engineers and technicians dealing with the problems involved in the application of radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation.

COVERAGE: This collection of 39 articles is Vol. 4 of the Transactions of the All-Union Conference of the Introduction of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Reactions in the National Economy of the USSR. The Conference was called by the Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskiy komitet Sovet Ministrov SSSR (State Scientific-Technical Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Academy of Sciences USSR, Gosplan SSSR (State Planning Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR), Gosudarstvennyy komitet Soveta Ministrov SSSR po avtomatizatsii i mashinostroyeniyu (State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR for Automation and Machine Building), and the Council of Ministers of the Latvian SSR. The reports summarized in this publication deal with the advantages, prospects, and

Card 2/11

development of radioactive methods used in prospecting, surveying, and mining of ores. Individual reports present the results of the latest scientific research on the development and improvement of the theory, methodology, and technology of radiometric investigations. Application of radioactive methods in the field of engineering geology, hydrology, and the control of ore enrichment processes is analyzed. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

S/169/62/000/001/032/083
D228/D302

AUTHORS: Fel'dman, B. Ye. and Tslav, L. Z.

TITLE: Determining the position of the contact zone of oil- and water-bearing carbonate beds by the method of induced activity

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 1, 1962, 38, abstract 1A311 (V sb. Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR, v. 4, M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 103-108)

TEXT: In boreholes the water-oil contact in carbonate collectors is established from the content of the radioactive isotope Na^{24}_{11} (the half-life $T_{1/2}$ = 15.7 hr). To decrease the influence of the Mn^{56}_{25} γ-radiation contained in the casing, whose half-life equals 2.59 hrs, the induced activity is measured every 14 hrs after the end of the irradiation and is continued for 14 - 21 hrs. The curves

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of induced-activity decay are interpreted graphically or by analytical means. In the collector's oil-bearing part the ratio of the γ-radiation intensities due to sodium and magnesium is twice as high as in the aquiferous part. A necessary condition is the salinization of the penetration zone and of the cement collar in the zone of the oil-water contact, in consequence of which the measurements are made in wells one month and more after drilling. The method of induced chlorine and vanadium activity was found to be effective during investigations in unbored wells. The vanadium content of oil varies from 4.2 to 29.5 mg per 100 g of oil. The irradiation is made for 40 min from a source with a power of 10 - 30 x 10^6 neutrons/sec, after which the intensity of the induced activity is determined for 40 min. The difference in the readings against oil- and water-bearing beds for chlorine ($T_{1/2}$ = 37 min) amount to 1.3 - 2, being considerably greater for vanadium ($T_{1/2}$ = 3.9 min). [Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

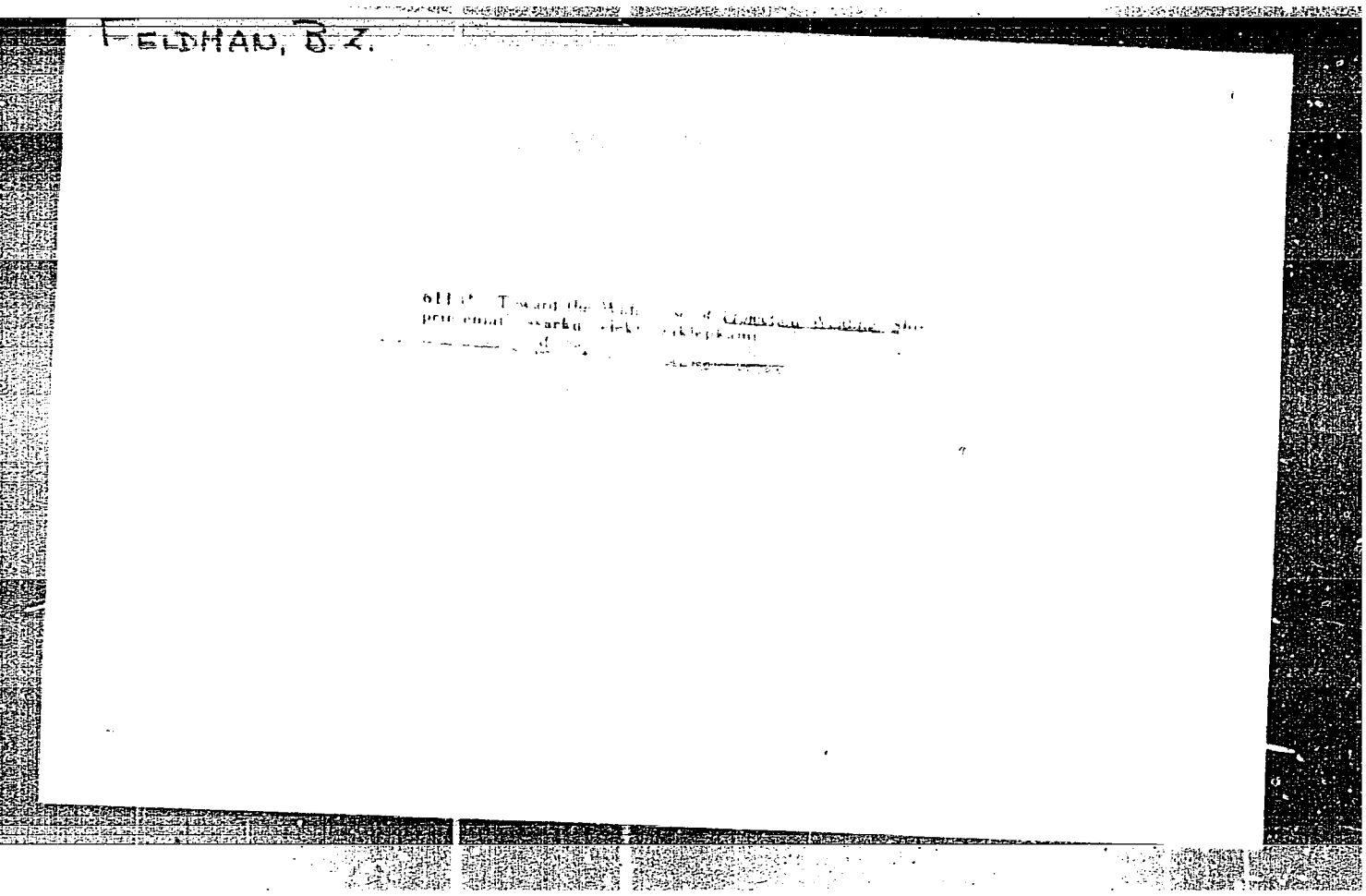
FEL'DMAN, B.Ye.; BOYAROV, A.T.

Effect of fracturing and dolomitization of carbonate rocks on their specific resistance. Geol.nefti i gaza 7 no.2:34-38 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Kuybyshev Province—Rocks, Carbonate—Testing)

FEL'DMAN, B.Ye.

Efficient combination of geophysical investigations of wells in Kuybyshev Province. Geol. nefti i gaza 8 no.11:55-59 N '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Kuybyshevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftyanoy promyshlennosti.



SOV-135-58-2-16/18

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, P. K., Learned Secretary and Fel'dman, B.Z., Engineer

TITLE: The Rostov Scientific Technical Conference on Progressive Welding Methods (Rostovskaya nauchno-tekhnicheskaya konferentsiya po progressivnym metodam svarki)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1958, Nr 2, p 47 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A scientific-technical Conference on progressive welding methods was convened in October 1957 at Rostov-on-the-Don (Rostov na Donu) by the Rostov Council of National Economy and the welding section of the Rostov Oblast' Administration of NTO Mashprom. The Conference heard the following reports: B. Z. Fel'dman, Senior Engineer, on the stage of welding practice in the Rostov economic region; I. D. Davydenko, Chief of the Welding Section at the "Krasnyy Kotel'shchik" Plant, on one-pass electric slag welding; P. M. Sapov, Laboratory Head of the Rostsel'mash Plant, on conveyer lines and welding equipment; A. I. Zolonov, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on cold welding of/iron; V. T. Zolotykh, Candidate of Technical Sciences, on automatic multiple-electrode plug welding with electric rivets; V. M. Korsunov, Engineer, on butt welding of pipes in oxygen; A. A. Shapiro, Senior

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The Rostov Scientific Technical Conference on Progressive Welding Methods

Engineer, on briquetting of metal chips by contact welding. The Conference decided to organize brigades for analysing the situation of the welding practice in the Rostov region, approved the Sovnarkhoz decision on the making of "EV" alloys, and recommended excursions to various plants and the issue of technical information.

ASSOCIATION: Rostovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye NTO Mashprom (The Rostov Oblast' Administration of NTO Mashprom)

Card 2/2 1. Welding--USSR

LAVRENT'YEV, V.D., inzh.; FEL'DMAN, B.Z.

Technical innovations in agricultural machinery plants of the Rostov economic and administrative region. Trakt. i sel'khozmash no. 6:39-42 Je '58. (MIRA 11:7)

1. Rostovskiy na-Donu sovnarkhoz.
(Rostov Province--Agricultural machinery industry)

25 (1)

SOV/135-59-4-16/18

AUTHORS: Aleksandrov, P. K., Scientific Secretary; Fel'dman, B. Z., Chief Engineer of the Technical Department

TITLE: The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development. (Svarshchiki Rostovskogo sovnarkhoza obsuzhdayut voprosy razvitiya svarochnogo proizvodstva)

PERIODICAL: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, 1959, Nr 4, pp 44 - 45

ABSTRACT: Information is presented on welding conferences in the Rostov oblast' since the beginning of the Soviet organization of industry after the XXI Communist party congress. There was a conference at the plant "Rostsel'mash" in September 1958 on general prospective development, with reports by: Engineer Kochka "On Further Introduction of Welding into Production Practice"; Engineer Mironov on "Mechanization of Assembly Welding Work and Modernization of the Plant's Equipment"; Engineer Smirnov on "High-Efficiency Electrodes and their Prospective Use at the Plant". A conference was organized at the plant "Prodmash" on the problem of using natural gas for cutting metals,

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with a demonstration of the process, which is extensively used at other plants of the Rostov Sovnarkhoz system. A conference at the Taganrog plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" discussed the problems of electric slag welding and contact welding. It is mentioned that nearly all existing welding processes are extensively used at all plants and construction projects in the Rostov oblast'. Welded work makes up 60% of the production of the machine building plants. It is emphasized that maximum automation and mechanization of welding and the auxiliary processes is the task of the scientific and practical welders and the welders innovators. More detailed information is given on the conference of December 1958, concerning technical development of welding and the introduction of new welding technique at the oblast' plants during 1959-1965, with 98 practical welding specialists and scientific workers participating. At this conference, Engineer B. Z. Fel'dman (Technical Department of the Sovnarkhoz) spoke of the success achieved at the "Rostsel'mash" and the Taganrogskiy kombaynovyy zavod (Taganrog Combine Harvester Plant). There, the production

of the self-propelled "SK-3" combine has been mastered, the necessary welding equipment has been completed, and the auxiliary operations mechanized. The plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik" is using natural gas instead of acetylene for cutting, has mechanized 50% of the gas cutting work and is using oxygen jets in the butt welding of pipes by the contact-flash method (to intensify the welding process and remove the metal ridge inside pipes). The plant "Krasnyy gidropress" has had good results in using welding in CO_2 in the production of hydraulic systems for combine harvester plants. The entire welding production is to be doubled during the seven-year plan as compared with 1958, coating by welding is to be increased by 2.5 times, the production of electrodes by 6 times (the lack of good electrodes and wire is presently causing great difficulty) flux by 1.5 times, and the means of mechanization by 2.2 times. The use of contact welding will have to be increased 230%, and welding in CO_2 will also have to be used extensively.

SOV/135-59-4-16/18

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineer I. D. Davydenko, Candidate of Technical Sciences and Stalin Prize Laureate (plant "Krasnyy kotel'shchik"), read a report "On the Application of New Steel Grades in the Production of Boilers, and on the Technology of Welding These Steels". His plant is starting the use of the electric slag welding process for steel "1Kh18N9T" and is studying the welding of austenitic and other steels and alloys. Engineer V. M. Korsunov (plant "Krasnyy kotel' shchik") and Engineer V. T. Kochka ("Rostsel'mash") told of their plants experience in the reports "The Ways of Mechanizing and Automating Welding". Engineer Barilov ("Rostsel'mash") and Engineer Zadorozhnyy (NIITM) presented reports on "General Experience with Welding in Carbon Dioxide at the Sovnarkhoz' Plants". Candidate of Technical Sciences A. I. Zelenov of the Rostovskiy institut inzhenerov zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (Rostov Institute of Railroad Engineers), and Engineer P. M. Sapov, Chief of the "Rostsel'mash" Central Plant Laboratory, made reports on "Extending the Volume of Coating Work, and Introducing Modern Methods of Restoring Parts and Tools".

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The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

Engineers V. I. Strots and I. I. Fomin delivered reports on "Development and Use of Stamped-Welded Designs to Replace the Cast and Forged, as a Way to Reduce the Weight of Machines". Chief Engineer of "Rostovenergoremont", I. I. Izrailevich, told the conference of the experience of the "Rostovenergoremont" in the repair and modernization of electric power plants, and of its work in improving existing and the creation of new equipment for inspecting welded joints in critical metal structures. Engineer V. I. Reznikov of Novocherkasskiy elektrovozostroitel'nyy zavod (Novocherkassk Electric Locomotive Plant) reported on the automation of welding processes in the production of electric locomotives. The conference followed the example of the Moscow welders and appealed to all specialists of the Rostov oblast' to fulfill their practical obligations in the mechanization of welding and the automation of welding processes in mass production.

SOV/135-59-4-16/18

The Rostov Sovnarkhoz Welders Discuss Welding Industry Development

ASSOCIATION: Rontomashprom; Rostov Sovnarkhoz.

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L 01429-67 EWT(k)/EWT(d)/EWP(h)/EWP(l)/EWP(v) 4

ACC NR: AP6030273 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0125/66/000/008/0050/0053 36 B

AUTHOR: Gufan, R. M.; Zolotykh, V. T.; Budnik, N. M.; Martinovich, V. V.; Gur'yev, K. S.; Sapov, P. M.; Barilov, O. A.; Fel'dman, B. Z.

ORG: [Gufan, Zolotykh, Budnik, Martinovich] Rostov-na-Donu Institute of Agricultural Machine Building (Rostovskiy-na-Donu institut sel'khozmashinostroyeniya); [Gur'yev] Taganrog Electrical Equipment Plant (Taganrogskiy zavod elektrotekhnicheskogo oborudovaniya); [Sapov, Barilov, Fel'dman] "Rostsel'mash" Plant (Zavod "Rostsel'mash")

TITLE: The ISO universal welding oscillator 14

SOURCE: Avtomaticheskaya svarka, no. 8, 1966, 50-53

TOPIC TAGS: welding, hf oscillator, spark ignition, automatic welding, WELDING EQUIPMENT COMPONENT

ABSTRACT: The authors describe the new ISO spark welding oscillator developed on the basis of an experimental investigation of the operation of various types of oscillators. This is a general-purpose unit, i. e. it may be used both as a series and as a parallel oscillator. The unit should be connected in series for welding currents which do not exceed the value given in the specifications and in parallel for higher currents. The hot side of the power line is fused and the unit has a line filter, step-up power transformer with limiting resistors, spark oscillator circuit, high-frequency output transformer and output capacitor. A schematic diagram and photographs

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.03:621.3.072

L 07429-67

ACC NR: AP6030273

of the unit are given and the operating principle is described. The unit requires a 220 vac power supply at 50 cps. The oscillator consumes less than 75 w with a power transformer secondary voltage of 2300 v. The minimum hf open-circuit voltage is 5 kv and the maximum continuous welding current with series connection is 350 a. The overall dimensions of the instrument are 310×280×165 mm and the entire unit weighs less than 15 kg. A comparison with the OSTsN-2M oscillator shows that the ISO unit generates much less radio interference. Orig. art. has: 3 figures, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 13, 09/ SUBM DATE: 22Mar66/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 2/2

MILCU, M., Academician St.; FELDMAN, D.; DAMIAN, E.; MARIN, T.; CISMARESCU, L.

Urinary elimination of 17-ketosteroids in patients of rheumatism treated with iodized mineral water and thyroid extract. Probl. reumat., Bucur. no.5:37-39 1958.

(17-KETOSTEROIDS, in urine
in rheum., eff. of thyroid extract & iodized mineral water baths)
(THYROID GLAND, extract
eff. on 17-ketosteroids in urine in patients of rheum.)
(BALNEOLOGY, in various dis.
rheum., iodized mineral water, eff. on 17-ketosteroids in urine)
(RHEUMATISM, urine in
17-ketosteroids, eff. of thyroid extract & iodized mineral water baths)

29210. O metode opredeleniya elementov tsirkulyatsii katerov. Proektirovanie i postroyka malkikh sudov, No. 1, 1949, S. 26-30

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 39, Moskva, 1949

FELDMAN, DOREL

Production and industrial use of plant proteins. IV. Proteocellulose fibers. Cristofor Simionescu, Elena Calistru, Vasile Diaconescu, Dorel Feldman, and Ioan Oprea. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, Filiala Iaşi, Studii cercetări ştiinţ.* 3, 163–90(1952); cf. *C.A.* 49, 8526e.—From an alk. soln. of plant protein and viscose, proteocellulose fibers were prepd. They appear to result from very complicated reactions. Their quality depends on the conditions of ripening of the proteins and viscose. The optimum appears to be 24–48 hrs.; beyond this time the percentage of incorporated N is lower and the quality of the fiber inferior. N can be introduced by org. solvents, but this increases the cost of production. The dyeing properties of the fiber, comparable to those of wool; are due to (1) adsorption resulting from the polarity of the colloid, and (2) chem. reaction between the active groups of fibers and dye. The microscopic structures of the fibers are similar to those of animal fibers. The new fiber is 46% stronger than viscose fibers; the wet strength is higher than that of pure cellulose fiber. Treated with CH_2O the fibers maintain their elasticity, while their strength and elongation increase. *Cf. C.A.* 50, 14265c.

Emanuel Merdinger

Matte

Methods of obtaining and utilizing vegetable proteins. V. Anion-exchange resins. Crist. Simionescu, Elena Calistru, and Dorel Feldman. *Acad. rep. populare Romîne, (Iaşi). Studii cercetări ştiinţ.* 5, No. 1/2, 151-8(1954).—The condensation of vegetable proteins with HCHO results in products which retain anions. The condensation is a complex reaction, since besides the anion exchange, an apparent adsorption phenomenon also takes place. The exchange forces compare to classical resins, such as *m*-toluidine and *m*-phenylenediamine, but the exptl. results show that the vegetable proteins have smaller exchange forces than those of the classical compns. The anion retention was detd. by passing a Na sulfate soln. of known concn. a fixed no. of times through a resin layer to det. the anion quantity in mg. retained by 1 g. of resin. With this technique, 1 g. of resin of *m*-toluidine base retained 83.30 mg. SO_4^{--} compared to *m*-phenylenediamine which had a retention of 54.67 mg. Vegetable protein resins retained 09.69 mg. SO_4^{--} per g. resin. The practical application of these resins is suggested for the sugar industry, in biol. investigations, and generally in analytical chemistry. **VII. Factors which influence the viscosity of protein solutions.** Crist. Simionescu, Elena Calistru, and Ioan Oprea. *Ibid.* 133-50.—The influence was studied of various factors on the viscosity of turnsole and pumpkin protein solns., such as: concn. in vegetable protein and their nature; concn. of the protein soln. in NaOH; maturity period at 20°; incorporation and influence of sulfate salts, such as $AlK(SO_4)_2$, $Cr_2(SO_4)_3$·$18H_2O$, K_2SO_4, $FeSO_4.7H_2O$, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, $CrK(SO_4)_2$, and $AlK(SO_4)_2$. The conclusions, verified by expts., were that among these factors the most essential are: the concn. of proteins, maturity period, and the effect of salts. The influence of salts on viscosity in decreasing order is chrome alum, Fe sulfate, Al sulfate, and K sulfate. T. Z. D.

FELDMAN, Dorel

RUM .

The study and uses of vegetable proteins. II. Cristofor Simionescu, Vasile Diaconescu, Elena Calistru, Dorel Feldman, Margareta Grigoras, and Ioan Oprea (Zassy Polytech. Inst., Rumania). *Rev. chim.* (Bucharest) 6, No. 1, 7–18(1955).—A discussion on the applicability of such by-products as mill cakes, slaughterhouse blood, and liming waters in the paper, fiber, plastics, and glue industries. Gerard Aufleger

ROMANIA/Kinetics - Combustion. Explosions. Topochemistry. Catalysis. B-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18630

Author : V. Diaconescu, Em. Poppel, Dorel Feldman, Elena Corlateanu.

Inst : Jassy Polytechnical Institute.

Title : Production of Vanadium Catalysts for Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing.

Orig Pub : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1955, I, No 1-2, 53-66.

Abstract : For the production of vanadium catalysts for the oxidation of SO_2 into SO_3 in the contact production of H_2SO_4, carriers prepared of Romanian raw materials and possessing high physical-mechanical properties are used. The carriers are saturated with potassiom vanadate prepared by regeneration from spent contact mass of the following composition (in %): SiO_2 - 58.10, Al_2O_3 - 7.16, Na_2O - 10.01,

Card 1/2 - 266 -

RUMANIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Chemical Wood Products. Hydrolysis Industry. H-24

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17067

Author : Simionescu, C.; Feldman, D.

Inst : Not given

Title : Investigation of the Primary Hydrolysis of Reed. Part I

Orig Pub : Bul. Inst. politehn. Iasi, 1957, 3, No 1-2, 91-100

Abstract : Experiments pertaining to the primary hydrolysis of hemicellulose, that follows hydrolysis of cellulose, were conducted. A stem portion between the knots of reed was used as raw material. Hydrolysis was performed under laboratory conditions with water, having ratios varied in the following limits: 1:2; 1:5; 1:10; 1:7.5; 1:4; 1:2, and pressure from 5 to 9 atm, while the time of process was held constant. The hydrolyzed material yield

Card 1/2

Obtaining cellulose in high yield. V. Diaconescu, Emanuel Poppel, Gh. Nichitus, Erna Weiss, Elena Calistru, Dorel Feldman, C. Matase, N. Asandei, Gh. Rozmarin, and Cristofor Simionescu. Bul. inst. politeh, Iasi (N.S.) 4, 213-26(1958).--High yields of cellulose (up to 65%) are obtained by digesting 6400 kg. wood with NaOH (570 kg.), and 70 kg. Na_2S, so that the total alky, is 13.2% (on the wood basis). The so-called active alky. is 11.87%. The digestion required 2 hours and 10 min. at max. pressure, maintaining this for another 10 min., degassing for 5 min., and then washing for 6 hrs. The pulp contained 77.57% cellulose, 14.86% lignin, 6.30% pentosans, and 76.69% a-cellulose.

Mella Paecht-Horowitz

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its Derivatives. Paper H

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 17, 1959, No. 63036

AUTHOR : Feldman, D.

INSTITUTE : -

TITLE : Comparative Data on the Prehydrolysis of Reed and Straw

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 1, 11-13

ABSTRACT : Data pertaining to the prehydrolysis with water (at 1.5-12.0 atm., 2 hours, hydromodulus of 4) of reed and straw are presented. After the hydrolysis, reed fiber contains more cellulose and less pentosanes and ash, than straw fiber.

Card: 1/1

COUNTRY : RUMANIA

CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Cellulose and Its * H

ABS. JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 23 1959, No. 84383

AUTHOR : Diaconescu, V.; Feldman, D.; Asandei, N.

INST. : -

TITLE : Modern Testing Methods in the Cellulose-Paper Industry

ORIG. PUB. : Celul. si hirtie, 1959, 8, No 3, 77-87

ABSTRACT : A review of chromatographic, spectroscopic (in the ultraviolet and infrared regions) and certain methods, employing isotopes, that find an ever increasing application in the cellulose-paper industry. Advantages of these methods are emphasized (with regard to their accuracy, rapidity of performance, specificity of application and reproducibility of the results) over the classical methods. Presented are 12 diagrams and a schematic diagram depicting

*Derivatives. Paper.

CARD: 1/2

COUNTRY :

SIMIONESCU, Cristofor; FELDMAN, Dorel

Study of the prehydrolysis of reed grass. Note III. Studii chimie Iasi 10 no.1:79-88 '59. (RRAI 9:5)

1. Filiala Iasi a Academiei Republicii Populare Romine.
(Grasses) (Hydrolysis)

SIMIONESCU, Cristofor, prof.; DIACONESCU, Eleonora; FELDMAN, Dorel

Contributions to the knowledge of the chemical composition of reed. I. Esters of glycerin and higher alcohols. Studii chemie Iasi 10 no.2:311-321 '59. (EEAI 10:1)

1. Redactor responsabil adjunct, Studii si cercetari stiintifice, Chimie, Membru correspondent al Academiei Republicii Populare Romine (for Simionescu)
(Grasses) (Glycerol) (Esters) (Alcohols)

SIMIONESCU, Cristofor; DIACONESCU, Eleonora; FELDMAN, Dorel

Contribution to the study of the chemical composition of reed. I. Esters of glycerin and higher alcohols. Rev chimie 5 no.1:57-65 '60.
(EEAI 10:2)

1. Section de Chimie Macromoleculaire de l'Institut de Chimie "P.Poni" de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Jassy. 2. Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Membre correspondant de l'Academie de la Republique Populaire Roumaine, Comite de redaction, Revue de chimie (for Simionescu)

(Grasses) (Esters) (Alcohols) (Glycerol)

15-8010

27004

R/003/61/012/009/003/008
D019/D105

AUTHORS: Simionescu, Cr., Professor, Corresponding Member of the Rumanian Academy, Feldman, D., Instructor, and Vasiliu, Cleopatra, Assistant

TITLE: Cellulose and graft cellulose derivatives

PERIODICAL: Revista de Chimie, v. 12, no. 9, 1961, 525 - 538

TEXT: Based on a great number of Eastern and Western publications, the article presents a comprehensive description of the synthesis and properties of graft copolymers. The authors studied copolymers based on (1) chain transfer; (2) formation of reactive groups in the primary chain and (3) formation of active centers in the primary chain. The first method is based on the solution of the $(A)_n$ polymer in a suitable solvent, in which the polymerization of the B monomer is conducted. The basis of the second method is the presence in the chain of the primary polymer of a reactive functional group capable of initiating the polymerization of any monomer. Primary chains with macroradical characteristics may also be produced by mechanical destruction, supersonic vibration, electric discharges, γ-radiations, etc. With regard to these methods, the authors refer to

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some Western, and the following Soviet-bloc publications: A. Chapiro (Ref 5: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii [International symposium on macromolecular chemistry], Moscow, 1960, section III-a, 156 - 163); A.A. Berlin, A.G. Kronman, D.M. Yanovskiy, and V.A. Kargin (Ref 31: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, nr. 12, 1960, 1839 - 1844); H.U. Usmanov (Ref 4: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Moscow, 1960, Section III-a, 344 - 348); H.U. Usmanov (Ref 6: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Moscow, 1960, Section III, 170 - 175); I.P. Losev and E.B. Trostyanskaya (Ref 7: Khimiya sinteticheskikh polimerov [Synthetic Chemistry of Polymers], Goshimizdat, Moscow, 1960, 188 - 192); M. Imoto (Ref 9: Khimiya i tekhnologiya polimerov [Chemistry and Technology of Polymers], 2. 1957, Inlitizdat, p 131); M.S. Akulin, N.I. Parlashkevich and I.N. Kogan (Ref 10:Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1960, 2 - 3); and, H.U. Usmanov and C.A. Azimov (Ref 16: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, no. 10, 1960, 1,459 - 1,462). In most cases homopolymers form concomitantly with the grafting reaction. The kinetics of these two simultaneous reactions could be studied by separating the individual polymers from the reaction medium. Such studies on the grafting of styrene on polyisobutene were conducted

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by J. Sebban-Danon (Ref 21: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Moscow, 1960, Section III, 177 - 182) and several other Western scientists. Chapter 4 of the article dealing with the production of graft cellulose copolymers, was presented at the plenary session of the institutul de chimie "P. Poni" ("P. Poni" Chemical Institute) at the Iaşi branch of Rumanian Academy on June 4, 1961. The synthesis of copolymers grafted on cellulose chains or other polysaccharides is treated little in the literature. The authors refer to a few Western publications and to H. U. Usmanov (Ref. 4). To obtain cellulose products with well-defined characteristics, the authors have grafted polyacrylonitrile on a number of cellulose derivatives, e.g. carboxy-methyl cellulose (CMC) with $\gamma = 0.9$, by using for the initiation of the reaction energy produced by ultraviolet rays, ultrasonic waves, X-rays, etc. As to grafting of CMC, the only literature known is a paper by Z.A. Rogovin, V.A. Derevitskaya, Tun Suni, Veigan Chizhan, and L.S. Galbraikh [Abstracter's note: the last three names are written Suni Tun, Cijan Veigan and Galbraih in the Rumanian original] (Ref 33: Mezhdunarodnyy simpozium po makromolekulyarnoy khimii, Moscow, 1960, Section III, 302 - 308) who obtained grafted copolymers of CMC and polyenanthalamide by copolycondensation of the methyl ester of amino-enanthic acid with the methyl ester

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of CMC, or of the CMC amide with the methyl ester of amino-enanthic acid. For the production of graft cellulose derivatives, 30 - 40-μ-thick CMC films were introduced into a slightly acid aqueous solution, containing the monomer and a ceric salt. The polymerization of the monomer on CMC chains was achieved under the action of energy sources mentioned above. The grafting of the cellulose and of its derivatives presented a topochemical characteristic. The CMC-copolymer, whose homopolymer has been removed by rinsing with dimethyl formamide at a normal temperature, is a brittle product, less transparent then the initial CMC film. The grafted film begins to turn yellow when heated to 170°C. At 210°C its color changes to dark brown and at more then 220°C it deteriorates considerably, while at 245°C the material will be fully carbonized. The graft copolymer is stable against 80%-sulfuric acid solutions. In 90%-sulfuric acid, a viscous solution of grafted carboxy-methyl cellulose is produced which can be re-precipitated by dilution. By increasing the grafting degree, the stability of [CMC]g increases also against 90%-sulfuric acid. The grafted polymer dissolves in 37%-hydrochloric acid, no viscous solution being produced. It is insoluble in 58%-phosphoric acid and swells under the influence of concentrated solutions of 80-90%-H_3PO_4. Evidence of the formation of a chemical

compound by the action of various reactants on cellulose may also be obtained by X-ray research. In conclusion the authors emphasize that there is a universal trend to change the characteristics of natural and synthetic polymers, to improve their properties and to widen the range of use. Z.A. Rogovin and V.A. Kargin (Ref 35: Khimicheskaya nauka i promyshlennost' 6, 1959, 691) clearly pointed out the basic directions for the improvement of the quality of cellulose material used as natural polymers. There are 10 figures, 2 tables and 35 references: 20 Soviet-bloc, 11 non-Soviet-bloc and 4 unidentified. The four most recent references to English-language publications read as follows: H. Sobue, Y. Tazima and Y. Shimokawa: Journal of Applied Polymer Sci., vol. IV, no. 11, 1960, 244; Y. Shimokawa and K. Tomioka: Journal of Polymer Sci., vol. XLIV, no. 143, 1960, 195 - 211; E.G. Corgain, T.D. Pendle and D.T. Turner: Journal of Polymer Sci., vol. XXXIX, no. 135, 1959, 419 - 426; and H. Kamagowa and T. Sakiya: "Graft polymerization of acrylamide onto cotton", - Paper sent for publication in the Buletinul Institutului politehnic din Iasi (being published) in 1960.

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Cellulose and graft cellulose derivatives 27004 R/003/61/012/009/003/008
D019/D105

ASSOCIATION: Institutul Politehnic-Iaşi, Catedra de celuloză, hîrtie şi fibre artificiale (Iaşi Polytechnic Institute, Department of Cellulose, Paper and Artificial Fibers)

Card 6/6

FELDMAN, Dorel; CARPOV, Adrian

Symposium on the theme "Current problems of the cellulose chemistry and technology. Studii chim Iasi 12 no.2:263-267 '61.

SIMIONESCU, Cr. prof.; FELDMAN, D., conf.; VASILIU, Cleopatra, asistent.

Celluloses and grafted cellulosic derivatives. Rev. chimie Min petr 12 no.9:525-538 S'61

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R.

SIMIONESCU, Cristofor; FELDMAN, Dorel; SIMIONESCU, Natalia

Photopolymerization of vinyl acetate in the presence of ceric salts. Studii chim Iasi 13 no.2:253-261 '62.

1. Membru corespondent al Academiei R.P.R. (for Simionescu, Cr.).
2. Filiala Iasi a Academiei R.P.R., Institutul de chimie si fizica "Petru Poni", Sectia de chimie macromoleculara.

S/190/63/005/003/023/024
B101/B203

AUTHORS: Simionescu, C., Feldman, D., Sandru, F.

TITLE: Photopolymerization of acrylonitrile in a homogeneous medium

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 3, 1963, 460-466

TEXT: The polymerization of acrylonitrile in salt solutions and in dimethyl formamide (DMF) was studied during irradiation by a 300-w ultraviolet lamp. The following salt solutions were used (in % by weight): (a) 31.25 $CaCl_2$ + 31.25 $ZnCl_2$ + 37.5 H_2O; (b) 62.5 $ZnCl_2$ + 37.5 H_2O. A solution of 1.537 g/liter $Ce(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, acidified with 26.82 g/liter HCl, served as initiator. The volume ratio monomer : initiator : solvent was 1 : 3 : 15. The conversion was higher in $ZnCl_2$ than in $ZnCl_2$ + $CaCl_2$, reaching more than 80% after 6 hrs. Molecular weights of more than 400,000 were attained in $CaCl_2$ + $ZnCl_2$ but were a little lower in $ZnCl_2$. In DMF the degree of conversion after 10 hrs was only about 25% at 0°C (optimum temperature), and the molecular weight attained only 26,000 - 34,000. Rates of polymeriza-

Photopolymerization of...

tion (in mole/l·sec) at 20°C: 29.6 in $ZnCl_2$ + $CaCl_2$; 36.3 in $ZnCl_2$; at 0°C: 8.33 in DMF. The infrared spectrum showed that the polymer synthesized by UV irradiation did not differ from polyacrylonitriles synthesized by other methods. There are 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut khimii i fiziki im. P. Poni Yasskiy filial AN RNR (Institute of Chemistry and Physics imeni P. Poni Iasi Branch AS Rumanian People's Republic)

SUBMITTED: September 11, 1962

ACCESSION NR: AP4015891 G/0004/63/010/012/0730/0731

AUTHOR: Simionescu, Natalie (Diploma in engineering); Crusos, A. (Diploma in engineering); Feldman, Dorel (Diploma in engineering)

TITLE: Photo-polymerization of acrylnitril in the presence of salts of elements of the III.-subgroup

SOURCE: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, no. 12, 1963, 730-731

TOPIC TAGS: photo-polymerization, acrylnitril polymerization, vinyl monomer polymerization, polyacrylnitril, yttrium sulphate initiator, praseodymium sulphate initiator

ABSTRACT: As a continuation of their studies of photo-polymerization of vinyl monomers in the presence of salts of elements of the III.-subgroup of the periodic system, the authors report on the kinetics during production of polyacrylnitril in the presence of yttrium sulphate and praseodymium sulphate as initiators. The photo-polymerization of the acrylnitril was performed in the presence of watery solutions of 0.001 Mol $Pr_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$, and of 0.001 Mol $Y_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$. The sulphates were produced by the classical methods from $Y(NO_3)_3 \cdot 8H_2O$ and from praseodymium oxide. Purity of the preparations was complexometrically tested. Source of

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ACCESSION NR: AP4016891

ultraviolet radiation was a Thelta quartz lamp with an Efra S-300 tube. All tests were conducted at 22°C ± 0.3 degree; the distance between the quartz reaction vessel and the ultraviolet radiation source, and the volume ratio between monomers and initiator solution (1:10), was kept constant. Varied was the duration of radiation. Proceeding from the structure of the electron shells and the variability in valence of the praseodymium, the greater initiator activity of yttrium sulphate was experimentally proven. The reaction mechanism of polymerization is here identical with that of Ce^{4+}. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institute fuer Chemie "Petru Poni" der Akademie der Wissenschaften der Rumaenischen Volksrepublik, Jassy (Institute for Chemistry "Petru Poni" of the Academy of Sciences, Romanian Peoples Republic)

SUBMITTED: 23Sep63 DATE ACQ: 24Jan64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH, MA NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 008

Card 2/2

FELDMAN, D., ing., candidat in stiinte tehnice

Phenoplasts on lignin base. Cel hirtie 12 no.8/9:275-280 Ag-S '63.

ACCESSION NR: AP4041789 S/0191/64/000/007/0065/0066

AUTHOR: Kestek'man, V.M. ; Fel'dman, D. I.; Kestel'man, N. Ya.

TITLE: Abrasion resistance of polyformaldehyde used in slide bearings

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 7, 1964, 65-66.

TOPIC TAGS: polyformaldehyde, slide bearing , polyformaldehyde sleeve, abrasion, Kapron sleeve, polyformaldehyde abrasion, automobile bearing

ABSTRACT: The main characteristics of polyformaldehyde are tabulated, a formula is presented for the calculation of the coefficient of friction, and the results of laboratory tests of bearings with polyformaldehyde sleeves are discussed. Using the Shkoda-Savina and MI-IM machines, the wear of polyformaldehyde and Kapron sleeves was compared in relation to the load, duration of friction and specific pressure. The results showed that polyformaldehyde was markedly superior to Kapron. This was confirmed by extensive laboratory tests carried out at the "Kommunar" auto plant with the front suspension bearings of the "Zaporozhets" automobile, manufactured of polyformaldehyde, Kapron or a metalloceramic material (Fe-Cu-C). These tests

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041789

were carried out under normal atmospheric conditions (20C and 65% humidity) in two stages, first for 100 hours without lubricants and then for 220 hours with regular lubrication, corresponding to a road test of 28,000 km. The results showed that the abrasion resistance of slide bearings with polyformaldehyde sleeves was 2-4 times as high as that of Kapron bearings and 1.5-2 times as high as that of metalloceramic bearings. Bearings made of polyformaldehyde retain their dimensions and ensure reliable operation of the frictional units. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 1 table and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 30Jun64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SIMIONESCU, Cristofor; FELDMAN, Dorel; OPREA, Spiridon

Studies on the grafting of cellulose and its derivatives with polyvinyl chloride. Rev chimie Roum 9 no.1:65-77 Ja '64

1. Chair of Natural and Synthetic Macromolecules, Polytechnic Institute, Iasi.

SIMIONESCU, Cr.; FELDMAN, Dorel; OPREA, Spiridon

Research on grafting vinyl polychloride on cellulose and derivatives. Studii cerc chim 12 no. 1:61-70 Ja '64.

1. Department of Synthetic and Natural Macromolecules, Faculty of Industrial Chemistry, Iasi Polytechnic Institute.

ACCESSION NR: AP4038912 R/0003/64/015/004/0191/0197

AUTHOR: Feldman, D.; Hrihorov, Marta

TITLE: Some data with respect to acrylonitrile polymerization

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 15, no. 4, 1964, 191-197

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, acrylonitrile, reaction mechanism, free radical, ionic polymerization mechanism, bulk polymerization, heterogenous polymerization

ABSTRACT: The paper is a literature review covering the topic of acrylonitrile polymerization in bulk, in heterogenous organic medium, and in aqueous dispersion employing catalysts, initiators, ultraviolet gamma, or X rays and ultrasonic polymerization. The different possible free radical and ionic mechanisms are reviewed.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00	DATE ACQ: 09Jun64	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: GC	NO REF SOV: 002	OTHER: 034

Card 1/1

ACCESSION NR: AP4028555 S/0191/64/000/004/0068/0070

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, D. I.; Mladova, A. A.

TITLE: Polyformaldehyde — a construction material for machines

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 4, 1964, 68-70

TOPIC TAGS: polyformaldehyde, machine construction material, polyformaldehyde mechanical property, polyformaldehyde chemical property, polyformaldehyde impact strength, polyformaldehyde tensile strength, polyformaldehyde compression strength, polyformaldehyde elasticity, polyformaldehyde moisture absorption, polyformaldehyde volatility, polyformaldehyde wear resistance, polyformaldehyde dimensional stability

ABSTRACT: Some physical-mechanical properties of polyformaldehyde (PFA) were investigated at the "Kommunar" auto plant to determine the feasibility of using PFA as a constructional material in machine building. The impact, tensile, and compression strengths, elasticity, physical-chemical properties (stable in acids up to 5% concentrations, may be used in nonaggressive media at -50 to +80C) and the effects of moisture absorption and of the presence of low molecular compounds (these volatiles can be removed from PFA powder prior to molding by

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ACCESSION NR: AP4028555

boiling in water for 2 hours and drying at 70—80C for 16—20 hours) were examined. The results of tests under road operating conditions and on test units indicated that PFA bushings retain their dimensional stability, wear 1.5—2.5 times better than cement bushings, and will work reliably (at small loads and sliding velocities) without lubricant or with a single application of lubricant when assembling the given unit. PFA is indicated as preferable to any other thermoplastic polymer for the production of load-carrying machine parts such as bearings and gears. As a result of its high elasticity in conjunction with its hardness and wear resistance, PFA may be used for the production of piston rings in mechanisms where the cylinder temperature does not exceed 100C — in pumps, compressors and hydraulic lifts, and presses. "V. S. Fatuyeva, V. M. Ry*balko, Yu. N. Korshakov, N. N. Borovik, S. A. Mitina, A. I. Yershakova, G. I. Faydel', L. S. Pelikh, and L. K. Kubar' took part in the tests jointly with the authors." Orig. art. has: 1 table.

Card 2/2

FELDMAN, D.; HRIHOROV, Marta

Some data on acrylonitrile polymerization. Rev chimie Min petr 15 no. 4:191-197 Ap '64.

HRIHOROV, Marta; FELDMAN, D.; SIMIONESCU, Cr.

Studies on the acrylonitrile photopolymerization in the presence of some lanthanides. Rev chimie Roum 10 no.1:77-81 Ja '65.

1. Section of Macromolecular Chemistry, "P. Poni" Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Iasi Branch. Submitted July 1, 1964.

HRI...ROV, Marta; FELDMAN, Dorel; SIMIONESCU, Cristofor

Studies on acrylonitrile photopolymerization in the presence of some lanthanides. Studii cerc chim 14 no.1:77-81 Ja '65.

1. Section of Macromolecular Chemistry, "Petru Poni" Institute of Chemistry, Rumanian Academy, Iasi Branch, 41 A Aleea Grigore Ghica Voda. Submitted July 1, 1964.

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, D.I. (Engineer. Senior Engineer at the Chief Mechanics Department). 130-3-18/22

TITLE. Advanced practice in blast furnace repairs. (Peredovoy opyt organizatsii remontov domennykh pechey).

PERIODICAL: "Metallurg" (Metallurgist), 1957, No.3, pp.34-37 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: An inter-works study group has recently visited the imeni Dzerzhinskovo, "Zaporozhstal'", Makeevskiy imeni Kirova, "Azovstal Novo-Tagil'skiy metallurgical works and the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine to study and propagate advanced practice. In this article the most advanced methods of organizing blast-furnace repairs, as noted by the study group, are described.

The following frequencies are given for various repairs: repairs with replacement of hearth and hearth pad, every 8 - 10 years, repairs with complete replacement of stack lining and charging gear, every 4 - 5 years; repairs with replacement of charging gear only, every 2 - 2.5 years. Pre-assembly and lifting of the charging gear, together with the provision of the necessary structural reinforcement for lifting the increased weights and de-scaffolding the stack before blowing out are quoted. Among other measures are: blasting of the solidified bear with ammonite inserted into oxygen-cut holes, the simultaneous stripping in large units of the top structure, the use of multi-storey working platforms and debris-chutes inside the furnace and the prefabrication and movement of new furnaces (complete except for lining) on to the old foundations of condemned furnaces.

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Advanced Practice in Blast Furnace Repairs. (Cont.) 130-3-18/22

The group recommended the eventual adoption of measures including better lifting attachments for charging-gear units; self centering small-bell-rotating hopper assemblies; flanged and bolted doors in the shell to avoid cutting for debris removal; a ring monorail at tuyere level; and two 600-mm diameter vertical pipes outside and near the furnace for the removal of rubbish both during relining and during maintenance.

There are six diagrams.

ASSOCIATION: Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy of the U.S.S.R. (MChM SSSR).

Card 2/2

FEL'DMAN, D.I., inzh.; KHARKOV, S.B., inzh.

The ZGM-6 dredge pump. Mekh.trud.rab. 11 no.9:43-44 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

(Dredging machinery)

FEL'DMAN, D.I., inzhener.

Hydromechanization in the mass production of buildings. Mekh.stroi. 14 no.3:9-11 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)
(Dredging machinery)

FEL'DMAN, Daniil Il'ich; POSTERNYAK, Ye.F., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Using capron in industry; practice of the zaporozh'ye "Kommunar" Automobile Plant] Primenenie kaprona v promyshlennosti; opyt Zaporozhskogo avtomobil'nogo zavoda "Kommunar"; stenogramma lektsii. Leningrad, 1961. 43 p. (MIRA 14:7)
(Zaporozhye—Motor vehicle industry) (Nylon)

FEL'DMAN, D.I.; SKLYARSKIY, A.M.

Methods of processing capron, and its physical and mechanical properties. Plast.massy no.8:35-38 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Nylon)

FEL'DMAN, D.I.

Use of capron in the industry of the Zaporozh'ye Economic Council.
Plast.massy no.7:29-38 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Nylon) (Machinery industry)

S/653/61/000/000/043/051
I042/I242

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, D.I.

TITLE: The use of caprone in the "Kommunar" factory

SOURCE: Plastmassy v mashinostroyenii i priborostroyenii. Pervaya resp. nauch.-tekh. konfer. po vopr. prim. plastmass v mashinostr. i priborostr., Kiev, 1959. Kiev, Gostekhizdat, 1961, 500-502

TEXT: The lining of friction surfaces with a thin layer of caprone was introduced in 1958. The introduction of the "inverse pair" led to the use of caprone in high-speed bearings under heavy loads. The advantages of the inverse pair arrangement are listed. In 1958-1959 experimental caprone parts were manufactured for a number of institutions. In 1958 the use of caprone led to the saving of 20 tons of bronze at the plant. Caprone wastes can also be used

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S/653/61/000/000/043/051
I042/I242

The use of caprone in...

in the construction of machinery but the physical and mechanical properties of such parts are poorer because of their high content of low-molecular weight fractions.

Card 2/2

FEL'DMAN, D.I., inzh.; KESTEL'MAN, V.N., inzh.

Determining dimensions of capron bushings. Mashinostroenie no.4: 90-91 Jl-Ag '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Zaporozhskiy avtozavod "Kommunar".

FEL'DMAN, D.I.; MLADOVA, A.A.

Polyformaldehyde as machine building material. Plast.massy no.4: 68-70 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KESTEL'MAN, V.N.; FEL'DMAN, D.I.; KESTEL'MAN, N.Ya.

Wear resistance of polyformaldehyde in sliding bearings. Plast. massy no.7:65-66 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

ACC NR: AP7001747 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0193/66/000/010/0014/0017

AUTHOR: Fel'dman, D. I.; Geyman, Yu. P.; Volodarskiy, I. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: DEZ graphite plastic antifriction material

SOURCE: Byulleten' tekhniko-ekonomicheskoy informatsii, no. 10, 1966, 14-17

TOPIC TAGS: antifriction material, antifriction bearing, graphite, heat resistance, wear resistance, resin

ABSTRACT: Dnepr Electrode Plant (DEZ) And Zaporozhe Transformer Plant (ZTZ) have developed a new antifriction pressed material called DEZ graphite plastic, made of artificial (electrode) graphite and Bakelite lacquer. Bearings of any size may be shaped with this material in hydraulic presses for plastics by using closed molds heated to 130°C and stepped up to 150°C under pressures of 200 to 350 kg/cm^2, graduated according to the size of the bearing. Heat treatment is prescribed for DEZ bearings which must operate under temperatures of 120--130°C and of 250°C; tables give physical properties and loss of weight under heat treatment, also volumetric compression of DEZ bushings under various pressures. DEZ bearings may be used at high or low temperatures without further lubricants, and prevent wear in steel journals. If used in gear boxes with a flood lubricant, they reduce the friction coefficient to that of the best babbitt metal. When running in new DEZ bearings they show some wear and

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.775.74

ACC NR: AP7001747

heat until a film of graphite cyrstals is formed; their friction coefficient in this period should not exceed 0.1 or 0.11 and later drops to 0.04 or 0.06. They function well in pairs on chrome steel shafts whose hardness exceeds RC 45, but not well on bronze or aluminum alloys. Without lubrication they resist wear up to loads of 25 to 30 kg/cm^2, but wear and friction coefficients rise under heavier loading. They are particularly efficient in long coal or ore conveyors, in belt conveyors in cement and coke chemical works, automotive assembly lines, and metallurgical roll tables. They are applicable in machinery operating at low temperatures, also in textile, paper-making, printing, and food processing machinery where oil lubricants may damage the product. Orig. art. has: 1 formula and 5 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 2/2

FEL'DMAN, D. Ya.

Navigation

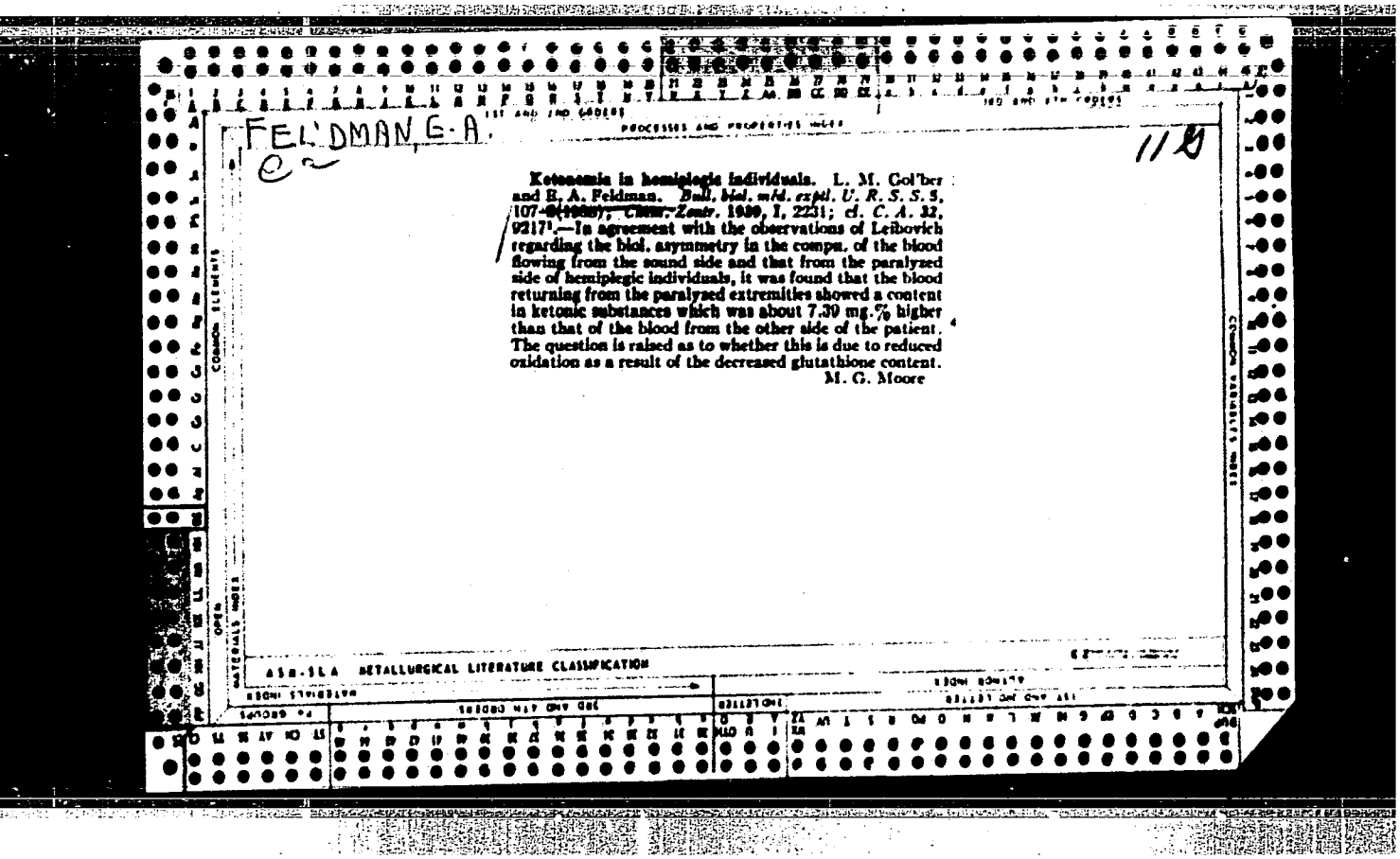
Speed graph for concurrent movements of ships. Ryb.khoz. 29 no. 1, 1953

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, May 1953. Unclassified.

TOMOIAGA, Radu, ing.; COSMIN, Gheorghe; FELDMAN, Eliza (Bucuresti)

Heating calculus of alternating current electromagnet coils. Electrotehnica 13 no.1:13-22 Ja '65.

1. Polytechnic Institute, Bucharest (for Tomoiaga). 2. Chief Engineer, "Electroaparataj" Enterprise, Bucharest (for Cosmin). 3. Head of Service, "Electroaparataj" Enterprise, Bucharest (for Feldman). Submitted April 9, 1964.



FEL'DMAN, G. A.

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Ketonemia in hemiplegic individuals. L. M. Gol'ber and E. A. Feldman. *Bull. biol. méd. expti. U. R. S. S.* 5, 107-8(1938); *Chem. Zentr.* 1939, I, 2231; *cf. C. A.* 32, 9217[1].—In agreement with the observations of Leibovich regarding the biol. asymmetry in the compn. of the blood flowing from the sound side and that from the paralyzed side of hemiplegic individuals, it was found that the blood returning from the paralyzed extremities showed a content in ketonic substances which was about 7.39 mg.% higher than that of the blood from the other side of the patient. The question is raised as to whether this is due to reduced oxidation as a result of the decreased glutathione content.

M. G. Moore

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FEL'DMAN, E. A.

20089 FEL'DMAN, E. A. Po pobody stat' i L. M. Gol'bera S-avita- minoterapiya nekotorykh zabolevaniy vnutrennith organov . /Zhurn. Vracheb. delo , 1949, No. 2/ Vrachev. delo, 1949, No. 6, stb. 560.

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BENESHEVICH, I.I.----(continued) Card 2.
VASIL'YEV, V.F.; GONCHAROV, N.G., inzhener; DERIBAS, A.T., inzhener; DOBROSEL'SKIY, K.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; DLUGACH, B.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; YEFIMOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZEMBLINOV, S.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZARELLO, M.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; IL'IN, K.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk: KARETNIKOV, A.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KAPLUN, F.Sh., inzhener; KANSHIN, M.D.; KOCHNEV, P.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; KOGAN, L.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KUCHURIN, S.F., inzhener; LEVASHOV, A.D., inzhener; MAKSIMOVICH, B.M., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; MARTYNOV, M.S., inzhener; MEDEL', O.M., inzhener; NIKITIN, V.D., professor, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PADNYA, V.A., inzhener; PANTELEYEV, P.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; PETROV, A.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; POVOROZHENKO, V.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; PISKAREV, I.I., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SEROKHEV, Ye.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMONOV, K.S., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; SIMANOVSKIY, M.A., inzhener; SUYAZOV, I.G., inzhener; TAIDAYEV, F.Ya., inzhener; TIKHONOV, K.K., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; USHAKOV, N.Ya., inzhenr; USPENSKIY, V.K., inzhener; FEL'DMAN, E.D., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; FERAPONTOV, G.V., inzhener; KHOKHLOV, L.P., inzhenr; CHERNOMORDIK, G.I., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; SHAMAYEV, M.F., inzhener; SHAPIRKIN, B.I., inzhener; YAKUSHIN, S.I., inzhener; GRANOVSKIY, P.G., redaktor; TISHCHENKO, A.I., redaktor; ISAYEV, I.P., dotsent, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KLIMOV, V.F., dotsent kandidat tekhnicheskikh

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BENESHEVICH, I.I.--- (continued) Card 3.
nauk, redaktor; MARKOV, M.V., inzhener, redaktor; KALININ, V.K., inzhener, redaktor; STEPANOV, V.N., professor, redaktor; SIDOROV, N.I., inzhener, redaktor; GERONIMUS, B.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; ROBEL', R.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor

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